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not hesitate to condemn this usage. The interposition of a plural noun can not justify the concord of a plural verb with a singular subject, even if Dean Farrar is the offender. "Homer nods" in grammar as well as elsewhere.

The examples of intransitive verbs made transitive (p. 116) might have been explained on the principles of the cognate accusative and of the causative verb. The verbal noun (Earle's 'flexional infinitive,' p. 118) is equally as common in such phrases as 'He will give up caring,' etc., as the simple (Earle's 'flat') infinitive with or without the preposition *to*.

Earle supports 'The man I had written to,' as against the purist grammarians, 'The man to whom I had written.' *The Academy* rightly regards the idiom as "a token of the progressive restitution of English."

Professor Earle's terms 'co-ordinata' and 'evoluta' are no gain over 'compound' and 'complex' sentences.

He explains as 'tense-attraction' such sentences as "But you should have endeavoured to have shown" (Pilgrim's Progress). It is an older construction, found in Shakspere, but now condemned by the best writers.

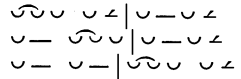
We should scarcely say now, with Richardson, 'You have a young lady lodges here.' While the omission of the *object* relative is common enough, that of the *subject* relative is disallowed. Professor Earle mentions "the Double or Cumulate Genitive" (p. 146), but gives no explanation. After Dean Alford, he defends 'It is me' as "idiomatic English," but says: "it is not fully recognized as literary English." Lack of space forbids further notice of this useful volume.

J. M. G.

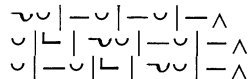
Traité de métrique grecque par P. MASQUERAY. Paris, Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1899.

The 'Nouvelle collection à l'usage des classes' issued by the publishing-house of C. Klincksieck, of Paris, and comprising among other useful books F. Plessis' 'Traité de métrique grecque et latine' (1889), has now been enriched by a similar little work, which, however, is devoted to Greek metres exclusively. The title of the book is 'Traité de métrique grecque,' and its author is P. Masqueray, well known by his larger work entitled 'Théorie des formes lyriques de la tragédie grecque.' The distinguishing feature of Masqueray's new work is his peculiar treatment of Glyconic and kindred verse. Scholars of this country have, for more than a generation, been following Rossbach and Westphal or J. H. H. Schmidt for these metres, and now the author of the work under discussion, who, in the preface, acknowledges the great services rendered to the cause of Greek Rhythmic and Metric by such men as Boeckh, Rossbach and Westphal, J. H. H.

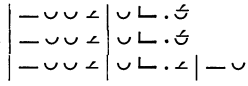
Schmidt, Christ, Gleditsch, and others, bids us part company with these men and go back to Hephaestion and Aristides Quintilianus. Such scansions as — ∪ ∪ ⏑ | ∪ — ∪ ⏑ (*μαλθακὸν ὀμμάτων βέλος*), ∪ — — ∪ | ∪ — ∪ ⏑ (*δίπαις τοί σ' ἐπιτύμβιος*), ∪ — ∪ ⏑ | — ∪ ∪ ⏑ (*Ἔρως ἀνίκατε μάχαν*) (p. 260), and — ∪ — ∪ | ∪ — ∪ ⏑ (*κάπρος ἠνίχ' ὁ μαινόλης*) (p. 262), may pass muster provided liberal use is made of syncopation, but, as they stand, they are practically worthless. By the use of syncopation these lines may be reduced to Iambic dimeters, as follows:



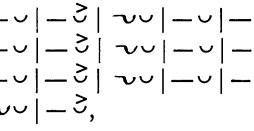
This scansion would be quite difficult of execution for the beginner, and the attempt even on the part of an expert would be characterized by a tendency to revert to the ordinary scansion:



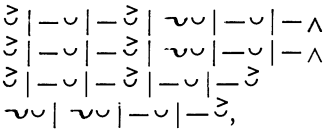
Now, when even Masqueray is compelled with Hephaestion to admit the existence of logaoedic dactyls—that is, dactyls of the same time-value as the trochee—and when the modern scansion agrees strictly with the laws of Greek rhythm as enunciated by the writer of this notice in the Johns Hopkins University Circulars for 1883–84, p. 125, why not follow this more simple and more direct mode of scansion? But whatever may be said in favor of Masqueray's scansion of the verses above cited, nothing favorable can be said of such scansions as — — — ∪ | ∪ — ∪ ⏑ (*βουλοίμην κέρας οὔτ' ἔτη*) (p. 267), instead of the more rational — > | ⏑ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∧, or of — — — ∪ | ∪ ⌊ . ⏑ (*ἄνδρες πρόσσχετε τὸν νοῦν*) (p. 263) for — > | ⏑ ∪ | ⌊ | — ∧. And why should students adopt such a complex and difficult scansion of the Sapphic strophe as



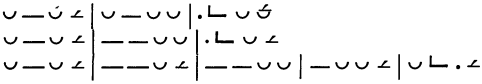
(p. 279), instead of



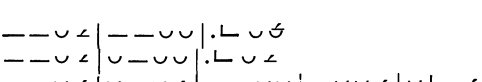
when the latter is so simple, so practical, and there is no theoretical consideration against it? Why discard the easy and unobjectionable modern scansion of the Alcaic strophe,



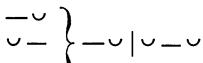
in favor of such strange and partly unintelligible schemes as

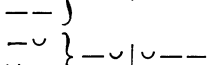


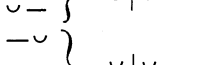
or



(p. 283)? And similar questions might be asked in the case of the Phalaecean and Asclepiadean verses, for which we are asked to accept the following scansions:

 (p. 292),

 (ibid.), and

 (p. 293).

The question of anacrustic scansion, in behalf of which some very excellent reasons may be adduced, is rudely dismissed with these words (p. 152): "*Je rejette absolument cette théorie.*" There are one or two other points that would seem to merit discussion, but lack of space forbids. In conclusion it is but fair to state that aside from the above indications of the author's lack of sympathy with more modern ideas of rhythm, and apart from a few typographical errors that will be found here and there throughout the book, the work, as a whole, is an admirable work and ought to prove a useful manual to beginners.

C. W. E. MILLER.